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## (57) Abstract

According to the present invention, a series of genes are identified in Group B Streptococcus, the products of which may be associated with the outer surface of the organism. The genes, or functional fragments thereof, may be useful in the preparation of therapeutics, e.g. vaccines to immunise a patient against microbial infection.

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# GENES AND PROTEINS, AND THEIR USE

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the identification of bacterial genes and proteins, and their use. More particularly, it relates to their use in therapy, for immunisation and in screening for drugs.

#### Background to the Invention

Group B Streptococcus (GBS), also known as Streptococcus agalactiae, is the causative agent of various conditions. In particular, GBS causes:

Early onset neonatal infection.

This infection usually begins in utero and causes severe septicaemia and pneumonia in infants, which is lethal if untreated and even with treatment is associated with a 10-20% mortality rate.

Late onset neonatal infection.

This infection occurs in the period shortly after birth until about 3 months of age. It causes a septicaemia, which is complicated by meningitis in 90% of cases. Other focal infections also occur including osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, abscesses and endopthalmitis.

Adult infections.

These appear to be increasingly common and occur most frequently in women who have just delivered a baby, the elderly and the immunocompromised. They are characterised by septicaemia and focal infections including osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, abscesses and endopthalmitis.

Urinary tract infections.

GBS is a cause of urinary tract infections and in pregnancy accounts for about 10% of all infections.

Veterinary infections.

35 GBS causes chronic mastitis in cows. This, in turn, leads to reduced milk production and is therefore of considerable economic importance.

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GBS infections can be treated with antibiotics. However, immunisation is preferable. It is therefore desirable to develop an immunogen that could be used in a therapeutically-effective vaccine.

# 5 Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based on the identification of a series of genes in GBS, and also related organisms, the products of which may be localised on the outer surface of the organism and therefore may be used as a target for immuno-therapy.

According to one aspect of the invention, a peptide is encoded by an operon including any of the genes identified herein as pho1-13, pho3-21, pho2-15, pho3-18, pho3-22, pho3-3, pho3-17, pho2-2, pho1-5, pho3-1, pho3-23, pho3-50, pho1-14, pho2-10, pho3-14, pho3-24 and pho3-29, obtainable from Group B Streptococcus, or a homologue or functional fragment thereof. Such a peptide is suitable for therapeutic use, e.g. when isolated.

The term "functional fragments" is used herein to define a part of the gene or peptide which retains the activity of the whole gene or peptide. For example, a functional fragment of the peptide may be used as an antigenic determinant, useful in a vaccine or in the production of antibodies.

A gene fragment may be used to encode the active peptide. Alternatively, the gene fragment may have utility in gene therapy, targetting the wild-type gene in vivo to exert a therapeutic effect.

A peptide according to the present invention may comprise any of the amino acid sequences identified herein as SEQ ID NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35, or a functional fragment thereof.

Because of the extracellular or cell surface location, the peptides of the present invention may be suitable candidates for the production of therapeutically-effective vaccines against GBS. The term "therapeutically-effective"

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is intended to include the prophylactic effect of vaccines. For example, a vaccine may comprise a peptide according to the invention, or the means for its expression, for the treatment of infection. The vaccine may be administered to females prior to or during pregnancy to protect mother and neonate against infection by GBS.

According to another aspect of the invention, the peptides or genes may be used for screening potential antimicrobial drugs or for the detection of virulence.

A further aspect of this invention is the use of any of the products identified herein, for the treatment or prevention of a condition associated with infection by a Group B Streptococcal strain.

Although the protein has been described for use in the treatment of patients, veterinary uses of the products of the invention are also considered to be within the scope of the present invention. In particular, the peptides or the vaccines may be used in the treatment of chronic mastitis, especially in cows.

# 20 - Description of the Invention

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The present invention is described with reference to Group B Streptococcal strain M732. However, all the GBS strains and many other bacterial strains are likely to include related peptides or proteins having amino acid sequence homology with the peptide of M732. Organisms likely to contain the peptides include, but are not limited to, S. pneumoniae, S. pyogenes, S. suis, S. milleri, Group C and Group G Streptococci and Enterococci. Vaccines to each of these may be developed in the same way as described for GBS.

Preferably, the peptides that may be useful for the production of vaccines have greater than 40% sequence similarity with the peptides identified herein. More preferably, the peptides have greater than 60% sequence similarity. Most preferably, the peptides have greater than 80% sequence similarity, e.g. 95% similarity.

Having characterised a gene according to the invention, it is possible to use the gene sequence to establish homologies in other microorganisms. In this way it is possible to determine whether other microorganisms have similar outer surface products. Sequence homologies may be established by searching in existing databases, e.g. EMBL or Genbank.

Peptides or proteins according to the invention may be purified and isolated by methods known in the art. In particular, having identified the gene sequence, it will be possible to use recombinant techniques to express the genes in a suitable host. Active fragments and homologues can be identified and may be useful in therapy. For example, the peptides or their active fragments may be used as antigenic determinants in a vaccine, to elicit an immune response. They may also be used in the preparation of antibodies, for passive immunisation, or diagnostic applications. Suitable antibodies include monoclonal antibodies, or fragments thereof, including single chain fv fragments. Methods for the preparation of antibodies will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

The preparation of vaccines based on attenuated microorganisms is known to those skilled in the art. Vaccine compositions can be formulated with suitable carriers or adjuvants, e.g. alum, as necessary or desired, and used in therapy, to provide effective immunisation against Group B Streptococci or other related microorganisms. The preparation of vaccine formulations will be apparent to the skilled person.

More generally, and as is well known to those skilled in the art, a suitable amount of an active component of the invention can be selected, for therapeutic use, as can suitable carriers or excipients, and routes of administration. These factors will be chosen or determined according to known criteria such as the nature/severity of the condition to be treated, the type or health of the subject etc.

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The products of the present invention were identified as follows:

library of Α partial gene GBS (strain M732) chromosomal DNA was prepared using the plasmid vectors pFWphoA1, pFW-phoA2 and pFW-phoA3 (Podbielski, A. et al. 1996. Gene 177:137-147). These plasmids possess a constitutive spectinomycin adenyltransferase antibiotic resistance marker, which confers a high level of spectinomycin resistance and is therefore easily selected. Furthermore, these vectors contain a truncated (leaderless) Escherichia coli phoA gene for alkaline phosphatase. The three vectors differ only with respect to the reading frame in which the leaderless phoA gene exists, as compared to an upstream inframe BamHI restriction enzyme site. Because this truncated E. coli phoA gene lacks the appropriate leader sequence for export of this enzyme across the bacterial membrane, extracellular alkaline phosphatase activity is absent when these plasmids are propagated in an E. coli phoA mutant (e.g. strain DH5α). The chromogenic alkaline phosphatase substrate, XP (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate), does not enter intact bacterial cells and therefore only exported or surface associated alkaline phosphatase activity can be detected. When exported or associated alkaline phosphatase activity is surface present, the chromogenic XP substrate is cleaved to yield a blue pigment and the corresponding bacterial colonies can be identified by their blue colour.

Plasmid DNA was digested to completion with BamHI and dephosphorylated using shrimp alkaline phosphatase. GBS genomic DNA was partially digested with Sau3AI, size fractionated on a sucrose gradient and fragments <1kb in size were ligated into the prepared pFW-phoA vectors. E. coli strain DH5 $\alpha$  was chosen as the cloning host since it lacks a functional phoA gene. Recombinant plasmids were selected on Luria agar containing 100  $\mu$ g/ml of spectinomycin and 40  $\mu$ g/ml of the chromogenic XP substrate. E. coli transformants harbouring plasmids containing GBS

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insert DNA that complements the export signal sequence of the leaderless phoA gene were identified by the blue colour of the colonies. Approximately 30000 different recombinant plasmids containing GBS insert DNA were screened in this manner and 83 recombinant plasmids, which complemented the leaderless phoA, were chosen for further study.

From these experiments, several clones were selected each containing a plasmid containing a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA.

Having identified the gene in each clone it is then possible to obtain the full-length gene sequence, as follows.

Using the identified and sequenced gene fragment, oligonucleotide primers were designed for genomic DNA sequencing. These primers were designed so as to sequence in an 'outward' direction from the obtained sequence. Once read, the sequence obtained was checked to see if the 5' and 3' termini of the gene had been reached. The presence of these features was identified by checking against homologous sequences, and for the 5' end the presence of an AUG start codon (or accepted equivalent) preceded by a Shine-Dalgarno consensus sequence, and for the 3' end, the presence of a translation termination (Stop) codon.

Upon identification of the full-length gene, primers were designed for amplification of full-length product. Primers used included restriction enzyme recognition sites (NcoI at the 5'end and EcoOlO9I at the 3' end) to allow subsequent cloning of the product into the Lactococcal expression system used.

PCR was carried out using the primers, and the products cloned into a pCR 2.1 cloning vector (In Vitrogen). Following confirmation of the presence of the cloned fragment, the DNA was excised using the restriction enzymes NcoI and EcoOlO9I.

The vector into which this fragment was inserted was a modified version of pNZ8048 (Kuipers, O. P. et al. (1998) J. Biotech 64: 15-21). This vector, harbouring a

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lactococcal origin of replication, a chloramphenicol resistance marker, an inducible nisin promoter and a multicloning site was altered by the replacement of the multicloning site with two 10X His tags, flanked on the 5-most end with an NcoI site, split in the middle with a multicloning site (including an EcoOlO9I site), and a Stop (termination) codon at the 3'end of the His tags.

The gene of interest was inserted so that a 10% His tag was in the 3' position relative to the coding region. Following transformation of the recombinant plasmid into L.lactis (strain NZ9000 - Kuipers, O. P. et al. (1998) supra), a 400 ml liquid culture was set up and translation of the protein was induced by the addition of nisin to the culture. After a 2 hour incubation, the cells were harvested and lysed by bead beating. The resultant lysate was cleared by centrifugation, then passed over a metal affinity (Talon, Clonetech) column. The column was washed repeatedly before bound proteins were eluted with Imidazole.

To identify fractions containing the His-tagged recombinant protein, an aliquot from each fraction was analysed by SDS-PAGE, Western blotted and probed with anti-His antibodies.

The recombinant protein obtained was then used to immunise New Zealand white rabbits, with pre-immune sera being harvested prior to immunisation. Following a boost, the rabbits were sacrificed and sera collected. This sera was used in Western blots, ELISA and animal protection models.

Using the sera obtained from the animal studies, immunosorption studies were carried out.

Group B Streptococcus was grown in 20ml Todd Hewitt broth (THB) for 8 hours, harvested and resuspended in 5ml PBS.  $50\mu l$  aliquots of this were used to coat wells in a 96 well plate (Nunc Immuno-Sorb). This was left at 4°C overnight to allow for adsorbance of the bacteria onto the plate. Plates were washed twice with PBS, then blocked

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with 3%BSA in PBS for 1hr at 37°C. Plates were again washed. Serial 10 fold dilutions of the sera were made in PBS and  $50\mu l$  of these dilutions were added to the wells of the plate, in duplicate. The plate was covered and incubated for 1 hr at 37°C. The plate was washed, then  $50\mu l$  anti-rabbit alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody at a concentration of 1:5000 was added to each well. Following incubation at 37°C for an hour, the plate was washed again.  $50\mu l$  substrate (PNPP) was added to each well, and the reaction allowed to proceed for 30min before the adsorbance was read at 405 nm.

Animal protection studies were also carried out to test the effectiveness of protection on the immunised rabbits.

15 GBS M732 was grown up in THB until mid-log phase was reached - approximately 5 hours. Cells were counted in a counting chamber, and bacteria were diluted to give a concentration of  $2 \times 10^7$  bacteria per ml in pre-immune or test sera.  $50 \mu l$  of this was injected via the 20 intraperitoneal route into 0-1 day old mice. The mice were observed for survival over 48 hours.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

# Example 1

A first clone contained a gene sequence identified herein as SEQ ID NO. 1, with an amino acid sequence identified as SEQ ID NO. 2, and classified as pho1-13.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho1-13 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho1-13 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, S. pneumoniae, S. salivarius, Escherichia coli, Yersinia enterocolitica, Aquifex aeolicus, Helicobacter pylori and Haemophilus influenzae. The S. pyogenes and S. pneumoniae homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In all other cases, the above homologues

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can be identified as ATP-dependent Clp protease proteolytic subunits. The catalytic activity of Clp proteases results in the hydrolysis of proteins to small peptides in the presence of ATP and magnesium (Giffard, P.M. et al. 1993. J. Gen. Microbiol. 139:913-920). Furthermore, the ClpP component of Clp proteases has been shown to be induced as part of the heat shock response (Kroh, H.E. and L.D. Simon. 1990. J. Bacteriol. 172:6026-6034) and it is probable that this subunit or the complete proteolytic domain would associated with the bacterial surface.

Immunisation studies, carried out as described above, yielded the following results.

15	Treatment	No animals	No animals su at time 24	_
	PBS	10	7	0
20	Pre-immunised	37	13	0
	Immunised	38	17	9

# Example 2

A second clone was selected containing a plasmid designated phol-14. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 3 and 4, respectively.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho1-14 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS phol-14 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, Enterococcus faecalis and Streptococcus pneumoniae. These homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. Additionally, two possible homologues were also

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identified from Shigella flexneri (SpaR) and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis (YscT). These latter two homologues are related proteins, believed to be anchored in the bacterial membrane (Bergman, T. et al. 1994. J. Bacteriol. 176:2619-2626). In S. flexneri, the product of the spaR gene has been shown to be important for invasion of epithelial cells (Sasakawa, C. et al. 1993. J. Bacteriol. 175:2334-2346). Furthermore, the product of the spaR gene is also required for surface presentation of invasion plasmid antigens. The analogous protein in Y. pseudotuberculosis is a component of the Yop secretion system and is also important for virulence in this organism.

#### Example 3

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A third clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho1-5. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are shown as SEO ID NOS. 5 and 6.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho1-5 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho1-5 gene product can only be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes and Staphylococcus carnosus (sceA). The S. pyogenes homologue was identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. Furthermore, little information is available on the function of the sceA gene product from S. carnosus. The sceA gene product shows some sequence similarity to the aggregation promoting protein from Lactobacillus gasseri. Based on analysis of the sceA gene product, this molecule contains a well-conserved signal sequence and is apparently secreted or associated with the bacterial cell surface.

# Example 4

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-3. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The

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nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 7 and 8.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-3 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-3 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus mutans (rmic), (cpsM) pneumoniae and S. pyogenes. The S. pyogenes homologue was identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene product. In S. pneumoniae, the homologue can be identified as dTDP-4-keto-6-deoxy glucose-3,5-epimerase. In the other two cases, the above homologues can be identified as dTDP-4-keto-L-rhamnose reductase (rmlC). In S. mutants, the gene encoding this enzyme, rmlC, is part of the rml locus. The rml locus consists of three genes which exhibit significant similarity to enzymes involved biosynthesis of dTDP-rhamnose, the immediate precursor of the rhamnose component in the S. mutans polysaccharide capsule (Tsukioka, Y. et al. 1997. J. Bacteriol. 179:1126-An analogous locus has also been identified in S. pneumoniae (Coffey, T.J. et al. 1998. Mol. Micobiol. 17:73-Almost all Streptococci characteristically possess rhamnose in their cell wall associated polysaccharides (Schleifer, K.H. and R. Kilper-Bälz. 1987. Syst. Appl. 25 Microbiol. 10:1-19), and it is highly probable that dTDP-4keto-L-rhamnose reductase would be associated with the outer surface in Streptococci.

# Example 5

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho2-10. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA.

The nucleotide sequence is shown as SEQ ID NO. 9. From this, upstream and downstream coding regions were identified, and the deduced amino acid sequences shown as SEQ ID NOS. 10 and 11.

A comparison of the amino acid sequences of pho2-10 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho2-10 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, Enterococcus faecalis, Debaryomyces occidentalis (hatI) and Escherichia coli (trkD). The S. pyogenes and E. faecalis homologues 5 were identified from genome sequence data and annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In the yeast D. occidentalis, the hak1 gene is a homologue of the trkD gene from E. coli (Banuelos, M.A. et al. 1995. EMBO J. 14:3021-3027). trkD gene of E. coli is part of the kup potassium uptake 10 The specific homolog identified here is the kup system potassium uptake protein. The kup system is a constitutive potassium uptake system in E. coli. system potassium uptake protein contains a 15 hydrophobic N-terminus that is predicted to span the membrane at least 12 times. Kup is not homologous to other known membrane protein sequences. There is no indication of ATP binding, and it is proposed that the system is driven by a chemiosmotic gradient (Schleyer, M. & E.P. 20 Bakker, 1993. J. Bacteriol. 175:6925-6931).

### Example 6

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A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho2-15. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 12 and 13.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho2-15 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho2-15 gene product can be 30 identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis and Escherichia coli (gatC and SgcC). The S. pyogenes, S. pneumoniae and E. faecalis homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity 35 of the gene or gene products. In E. coli, the gatC and sgcC gene products can be identified as being the IIC component of phosphoenolypyruvate-dependent sugar

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phosphotransferase systems (PTS), a major carbohydrate active-transport system. In PTS systems, the IIC component is typically involved in binding of extracellular carbohydrates and forms a complex with the IID component to constitute a membrane channel (Nobelmann, B. and J.W. Lengeler. 1995. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1262:69-72).

# Example 7

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho2-2. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 14 and 15, respectively.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho2-2 was performed.

15 Homologues to the GBS pho2-2 gene product can be identified in Enterococcus faecalis, Escherichia coli (malk and afuC), Bacillus subtilis (glnO), Haemophilus influenzae (yebM and potA), Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae and Salmonella typhimurium (malk). 20 faecalis, S. pyogenes and S. pneumoniae homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In all other cases, homologues represented ATPbinding transport proteins that are part of ABC type 25 transporters. Many of the components of ABC type transporters are membrane or cell surface associated, as systems are involved in the transport macromolecules from the extracellular environment to the intracellular compartment.

#### 30 Example 8

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A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-14. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 16 and 17.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-14 was performed and no homologues could be identified in any of

the public databases. One homologue to the GBS pho3-14 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, but this homologue was identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene product. Using this S. pyogenes homologue to search the public databases yielded no further information. Since the pho3-14 product complemented the leaderless phoA gene, it can be concluded that this protein (or part thereof) would most probably be located extracellularly.

# 10 Example 9

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A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-17. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 18 and 19.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-17 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS Pho3-17 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus mutans and Lactococcus lactis, with similarity being shown to N-acetyl muramidase. Similarity is also seen with an unidentified gene, yubE from Bacillus subtilis.

N-acetylmuramidase is an autolysin that is involved in cell division. Using this limited information along with the fact that pho3-17 complemented the leaderless phoA gene, it can be concluded that the pho3-17 product would most probably be located extracellularly.

# Example 10

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-18. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 20 and 21.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-18 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-18 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes and Streptococcus

pneumoniae. These homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. Using these S. pyogenes and S. pneumoniae homologues to search the public databases showed some similarity to outer surface and membrane spanning proteins. Since the ORF3-18 product complemented the leaderless phoA gene, it can be concluded that this protein (or part thereof) would most probably be located extracellularly.

# 10 Example 11

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A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-1. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 22 and 23.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-1 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-1 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Bacillus subtilis (yutD) and Enterococcus faecalis. The S. pyogenes, S. pneumoniae and E. faecalis homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In B. subtilis, the function of the yutD gene product is unknown. It can be noted however, that the yutD gene is located on the B. subtilis chromosome in a region containing genes involved in cell wall synthesis. The fact that this DNA sequence complemented the leaderless suggests that this gene product phoA gene is extracellularly located.

# Example 12

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-21. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 24 and 25.

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A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-21 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-21 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus Lactobacillus pneumoniae, fermentum (bspA) and Lactobacillus reuteri (cnb). The S. pyogenes and S. pneumoniae homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In L. fermentum, the bspA gene product has been identified as being a basic cell surface-located protein that has some sequence similarity to family III of the bacterial solute-binding proteins (Turner, M.S. et al. 1997. J. Bacteriol. 179:3310-3316). In L. reuteri, the cnb gene product has been identified as collagen binding protein that has some similarity to the solute-binding component of bacterial ABC transporters (Roos, S. et al. 1996. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 144:33-38).

# Example 13

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A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-22. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 26 and 27.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-22 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-22 gene product can be identified in Enterococcus faecalis, Streptococcus equisimilis (lppC), Pseudomonas fluorescens (oprI) and Streptococcus thermophilus (orf142). The E. faecalis homolog was identified from genome sequence data and no annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In S. equisimilis, the lppC gene product has been identified as being a lipoprotein that is homologous to the E(P4) outer membrane protein from Haemophilus influenzae (Gase, K. et al. Med. Microbiol. Immunol. 186:63-73). Likewise, the P.

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fluorescens oprI gene encodes a major outer membrane lipoprotein (Cornelis, P. et al. 1989. Mol. Microbiol. 3:421-428). In S. thermophilus, the orf142 product has been putatively identified as a cell surface exposed lipoprotein that may act as a receptor for the bacteriophages TP-J34 and Sfi21 (Neve, H. et al. 1998. Virology 241:61-72). The ORF3-22 product showed good similarity to the above homologues, particularly at the N-terminus. This is most likely the region required for complementation of the leaderless phoA gene, and therefore serves as a leader sequence.

### Example 14

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-23. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the genes are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 28 and 29.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-23 was performed.

20 Homologues to the GBS pho3-23 gene product can be Streptococcus in pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis and Streptococcus mutans The S. pyogenes, S. pneumoniae and E. faecalis (perM). homologues were identified from genome sequence data and no 25 annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In S. mutans, the perM gene product has been presumptively identified as a permease, but no other information is available as to the function of this protein. Considering that the pho3-23 coding region 30 complements the leaderless phoA gene, it can be concluded that the pho3-17 gene product would most probably be located extracellularly.

# Example 15

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-24. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The

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nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 30 and 31.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-24 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-24 gene product can be identified in Streptococcus mutans (dltB), Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus pyogenes, Enterococcus faecalis, Lactobacillus casei (dltB) and Bacillus subtilis (dltB). The S. pneumoniae, S. pyogenes and E. faecalis homologues identified from genome were sequence data and annotations were available as to the identity of the gene or gene products. In S. mutans, L. casei and B. subtilis, the dltB gene product has been identified as being a basic membrane protein that is involved in the transport of activated D-alanine through the cell membrane. gene product is involved in the biosynthesis of D-alanyllipoteichoic acid (Heaton, M.P. and F.C. Neuhaus. 1992. J. Bacteriol. 174:4707-4717). In L. casei and B. subtilis. the dltB gene product is believed to contain at least 9 membrane spanning domains, indicating that the protein or portions thereof are exposed to the outside of the cell. Example 16

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-29. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 32 and 33.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-29 was performed.

Homologues to the GBS pho3-29 gene product can be identified in Borrelia burgdorferi (p23 or ospC), Bacillus brevis (owp) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (oprI). Although these homologues are not related to each other, they all represent major outer surface proteins. In B. burgdorferi, the ospC gene product has been identified as being a 23-kDa protein that is the immunodominant antigen on the surface of this bacterium (Padula, S.J. et al. 1993. Infect. Immun.

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61:5097-5105). The owp gene product from B. brevis is one of two major cell wall proteins involved in the surface layer lattice (Tsuboi, A. 1988. J. Bacteriol. 170:935-945). Finally, the oprI gene from P. aeruginosa encodes a major outer membrane lipoprotein precursor (Saint-Onge, A. et al. 1992. J. Gen. Microbiol. 138:733-741).

#### Example 17

A further clone was selected containing a plasmid designated pho3-50. This plasmid contained a gene (or part thereof), which complemented the leaderless phoA. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the gene are shown as SEQ ID NOS. 34 and 35.

A comparison of the amino acid sequence of pho3-50 was performed.

15 Homologues to the GBS pho3-50 gene product can be identified in a variety of Streptococci (penA, pbp2B, pbpB2), Borrelia burgdorferi (pbp2), Enterococcus faecalis (pbpC), Staphylococcus aureus (pbpA), Mycobacterium leprae (pbpB) and Helicobacter pylori (pbp2). In all cases, the 20 above homologues can be identified as penicillin binding proteins (PBPs). Genes encoding penicillin binding proteins are often located in a cluster of genes associated with cell wall synthesis (Pucci, M.J. et al. 1997. J. Bacteriol. 179:5632-5635). Furthermore, PBPs are typically 25 integrated into the cell wall of a bacterium with some or all of the protein being exposed on the outer bacterial surface.

# **CLAIMS**

- 1. A peptide encoded by an operon including any of the genes identified herein as pho1-13, pho3-21, pho2-15, pho3-18, pho3-22, pho3-3, pho3-17, pho2-2, pho1-5, pho3-1, pho3-
- 23, pho3-50, pho1-14, pho2-10, pho3-14, pho3-24 and pho3-29, obtainable from Group B Streptococcus, or a homologue thereof or a functional fragment thereof.
  - 2. A peptide according to claim 1, comprising any of the amino acid sequences identified herein as SEQ ID NOS. 2, 4,
- 10 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.
  - 3. A peptide according to claim 1 or claim 2, for therapeutic use.
- A polynucleotide encoding a peptide according to claim
   1 or claim 2, for therapeutic use.
  - 5. A host transformed to express a peptide according to claim 1 or claim 2.
  - 6. A vaccine comprising a peptide according to claim 1 or claim 2, or the means for its expression.
- 7. Use of a product according to any of claims 1 to 5, for screening potential drugs or for the detection of virulence.
  - 8. Use of a product according to any of claims 1 to 5, for the manufacture of a medicament for use in the
- 25 treatment or prevention of a condition associated with bacterial infection.
  - 9. Use according to claim 8, wherein the infection is a Group B streptococcal infection.
- 10. Use according to claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the 30 infection is a focal infection.
  - 11. Use according to claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the infection is a urinary tract infection.
  - 12. An antibody raised against a peptide according to claim 1 or claim 2.

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Ala Cys Asp Ile Ile Val Asn Val Arg Arg Thr Ile Met Leu Phe Lys
20 25 30

gaa aaa att cct gga cta ata tta tgc ttt att att gct ata cca tct 144 Glu Lys Ile Pro Gly Leu Ile Leu Cys Phe Ile Ile Ala Ile Pro Ser

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PCT/GB99/04377

35

40

45

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Ser Lys Ala Asp Lys Val Arg Val Ala Lys Lys Ser Lys Met Thr Lys 50 55 60

Ala Thr Ser Lys Ser Lys Val Glu Asp Val Lys Gln Ala Pro Lys Pro 65 70 75 80

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Ala Ile Pro Glu Leu Glu Phe Asp Ile Thr Val Arg Gly Asp Asn
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cgt gga tgg ttc aaa gag aac ttt caa aaa gaa aaa atg ata ccg ctt 144
Arg Gly Trp Phe Lys Glu Asn Phe Gln Lys Glu Lys Met Ile Pro Leu
35 40 45

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1 5 10 15

tct ttt gat aaa gca tca aaa gca gga ttt att att gct tta ggc att 96 Ser Phe Asp Lys Ala Ser Lys Ala Gly Phe Ile Ile Ala Leu Gly Ile

			20					25				•	30			
		gga									_	_			-	144
Val	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Gly	Thr		Pro	Leu	Tyr	Thr		Gln	Ser	Leu	•
		35					40					45				
gtt	gaa	aac	caa	ggt	ggt	att	tct	agt	gtc	aca	gaa	tcg	ttt	atc	tta	192
Val	Glu	Asn	Gln	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Leu	
	50					55					60					
	+-+		+-+	**-	.+.	_+_						- 4-4-		4		0.40
		ata Ile							-							240
65	501	110	DCI	Deu	70	110	· · · ·	****	пец	75	Deu	116	1111	1111	80	
aag	tat	gtg	ctt	gta	gct	tta	aag	gcg	gat	aat	cac	cac	gaa	ggt	ggt	288
Lys	Tyr	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ala	Asp	Asn	His	His	Glu	Gly	Gly	
				85					90					95	•	
att	ttt	tct	tta	tat	acc	ctt	att	aga	aaa	atα	aca	cct	taa	tta	att	336
		Ser					_	-		-						330
			100					105					110			
gtt	ccg	gct	gtt	att	gga	ggt	gca	acc	ttg	ttg	tca	gat	gga	gct	ttg	384
Val	Pro	Ala	Val	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	
		115					120					125				
acq	cca	gct	αta	acc	ata	ctt	caq	cca	tta	agg	att.	aaa	αta	att	cct	432
_		Ala	-		-		_	_					-	-		
	130					135					140					
-	_	cag							_	-			-		-	480
	Leu	Gln	His	Ile		Arg	Ile	Arg	Val			Phe	Ala	Thr		
145					150					155					160	
tta	ttt	act	gtt	act	ttt	gcc	atc	caa	ggt	ttg	gaa	cgg	gtg	tta	ttg	528
Leu	Phe	Thr	Val	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ile	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Arg	Val	Leu	Leu	
				165					170					175		•
		ttg	-						-							570
GIU	Leu	Leu	180	ше	met	Leu	Tyr	185	Leu	Pro	Pne	GIY	190			
			<b>400</b>					100					150			
ncgg	jtcto	cct t	ataç	jttt	.g cc	cato	caga	agt	tttc	aag	catt	aato	ca 1	tacta	acggtt	630
tgaa	atto	gtt a	ttta	gtco	a ga	gaat	cata	aag	gtat	ttt	tatt	tta	-		ttt	687
													Asp	Let	1 Phe	

tcc tgg cga caa acg gga gca gaa gca cta tac tct gac tta ggt cat 735

Ser Trp Arg Gln Thr Gly Ala Glu Ala Leu Tyr Ser Asp Leu Gly His 200 195 · 205 gtt ggg cgt gga aat ata cat gtt tca tgg ccg ttc gtt aag gtt gcc Val Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile His Val Ser Trp Pro Phe Val Lys Val Ala 210 215 att ata ctt tct tat tgt ggg caa ggg gca tgg att tta gct aat aag Ile Ile Leu Ser Tyr Cys Gly Gln Gly Ala Trp Ile Leu Ala Asn Lys 230 235 aac gca gga aat gaa ttg aat ccc ttt ttt gct agt att cct tcg caa Asn Ala Gly Asn Glu Leu Asn Pro Phe Phe Ala Ser Ile Pro Ser Gln ttt aca atg cat gtc gtt att tta gct act ttg gca gct atc atc gct Phe Thr Met His Val Val Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ala Ala Ile Ile Ala 260 265 270 tca cag gca ctg att tct ggatcaattt accttaagtt ctgagctatg 975 Ser Gln Ala Leu Ile Ser 275 cgactaaaaa tattcccaca atttcgttca acttatcctg ttgacaatat tgggtcaaac 1035 ctacatacct ggtattaatt ggttcttatt tgccattaca acctctattg gtttqctttt 1095 taagacttca gegcacatgg aagcagcata tggattageg ataacaatta egatgetaat 1155 gacaactatt ttactgtctt tctttttaat tcaaaaagga gtaaagagag gttttagcta 1215 1217 tt <210> 10 <211> 190 <212> PRT <213> group B streptococcus <400> 10 Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Gly Gly Leu Ala Glu Met Gln His Val Asn His Ser 5 10 Ser Phe Asp Lys Ala Ser Lys Ala Gly Phe Ile Ile Ala Leu Gly Ile

40

Val Tyr Gly Asp Ile Gly Thr Ser Pro Leu Tyr Thr Met Gln Ser Leu

45

20

35

Val Glu Asn Gln Gly Gly Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Glu Ser Phe Ile Leu 50 55 60

Gly Ser Ile Ser Leu Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Thr Leu Ile Thr Thr Ile
65 70 75 80

Lys Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Leu Lys Ala Asp Asn His His Glu Gly Gly 85 90 95

Ile Phe Ser Leu Tyr Thr Leu Val Arg Lys Met Thr Pro Trp Leu Ile 100 105 110

Val Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp Gly Ala Leu 115 120 125

Thr Pro Ala Val Thr Val Leu Gln Pro Leu Arg Ile Lys Val Val Pro 130 135 140

Ser Leu Gln His Ile Ser Arg Ile Arg Val Cys Tyr Phe Ala Thr Leu 145 150 155 160

Leu Phe Thr Val Thr Phe Ala Ile Gln Gly Leu Glu Arg Val Leu Leu 165 170 175

Glu Leu Leu Ala Ile Met Leu Tyr Gly Leu Pro Phe Gly Leu 180 185 190

<210> 11

<211> 89

<212> PRT

<213> group B streptococcus

<400> 11

Asp Leu Phe Ser Trp Arg Gln Thr Gly Ala Glu Ala Leu Tyr Ser Asp

1 5 10 15

Leu Gly His Val Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile His Val Ser Trp Pro Phe Val 20 25 30

Lys Val Ala Ile Ile Leu Ser Tyr Cys Gly Gln Gly Ala Trp Ile Leu
35 40 45

Ala Asn Lys Asn Ala Gly Asn Glu Leu Asn Pro Phe Phe Ala Ser Ile 50 55 60

Pro Ser Gln Phe Thr Met His Val Val Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ala Ala

65 70 75 80

Ile Ile Ala Ser Gln Ala Leu Ile Ser 85

<210> 12

<211> 378

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1) .. (378)

<400> 12

atg cag gta ttt tta aat att gtc aat aaa ttc ttt gat cca gtt att 48
Met Gln Val Phe Leu Asn Ile Val Asn Lys Phe Phe Asp Pro Val Ile

1 5 10 15

cat atg ggt tcg gga gtt gtg atg cta att gtc atg aca ggt tta gcc 96
His Met Gly Ser Gly Val Val Met Leu Ile Val Met Thr Gly Leu Ala
20 25 30

atg ata ttt gga gtg aag ttt tct aaa gca ctt gaa ggt ggt att aag 144 Met Ile Phe Gly Val Lys Phe Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Gly Gly Ile Lys 35 40 45

tta gct att gct ctt acg ggt att ggt gct att att ggt att tta act 192
Leu Ala Ile Ala Leu Thr Gly Ile Gly Ala Ile Ile Gly Ile Leu Thr
50 55 60

ggt gct ttt tcc gaa tca ctt caa gct ttt gtt aaa aat aca gga atc 240 Gly Ala Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Gln Ala Phe Val Lys Asn Thr Gly Ile 65 70 75 80

aat cta agc att att gac gtt ggt tgg gct cca tta gca act att aca 288
Asn Leu Ser Ile Ile Asp Val Gly Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Thr Ile Thr
85 90 95

tgg gga tca cca tat acg ctt tac ttc tta tta atc atg ctt att gtc 336
Trp Gly Ser Pro Tyr Thr Leu Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ile Met Leu Ile Val
100 105 110

aat att gtt atg att gtt atg aaa aaa cgg ata cct tag

Asn Ile Val Met Ile Val Met Lys Lys Arg Ile Pro

115 120 125

<210> 13 <211> 125 <212> PRT <213> group B streptococcus <400> 13 Met Gln Val Phe Leu Asn Ile Val Asn Lys Phe Phe Asp Pro Val Ile 10 His Met Gly Ser Gly Val Val Met Leu Ile Val Met Thr Gly Leu Ala 25 Met Ile Phe Gly Val Lys Phe Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Gly Gly Ile Lys 40 Leu Ala Ile Ala Leu Thr Gly Ile Gly Ala Ile Ile Gly Ile Leu Thr 55 Gly Ala Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Gln Ala Phe Val Lys Asn Thr Gly Ile 65 70 75 Asn Leu Ser Ile Ile Asp Val Gly Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Thr Ile Thr 90 Trp Gly Ser Pro Tyr Thr Leu Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ile Met Leu Ile Val 100 105 110 Asn Ile Val Met Ile Val Met Lys Lys Lys Arg Ile Pro 115 120 125 <210> 14 <211> 705 <212> DNA <213> group B streptococcus <220> <221> CDS <222> (118)..(705)

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ggatcgggcg caagcttaac gattctttt aaaatcatta aattttaaaa caaatttcag 60
acatattgcc aaagttttga tattattact ataatatagt ttgtagagga gaataat 11

-			gaa													165
Met	Gly	Gln	Glu		Ile	Ile	Glu	Tyr		Asn	Ile	Asn	Lys		Tyr	
1				5					10					15		
		+	gtt	~~~	~++	~~~	ast	a++	220	ctt	222	2++	tac	cct	aat	213
	-		Val													213
GIY	GIU	Asn		Ala	Val	GIU	Asp	25	ASII	neu .	туs	116	30	PIO	Gry	
			20					23					30			
ast	ttc	att	tgt	ttc	atc	aat.	acq	agt	gga	tca	aat.	aaa	aca	aca	tta	261
-		-	Cys													
rwp	20	35	-,-	•			40		•		•	45				
atq	cgt	atg	gtt	aac	cat	atg	tta	aaa	cca	aca	aat	ggt	act	cta	tta	309
Met	Arg	Met	Val	Asn	His	Met	Leu	Lys	Pro	Thr	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	
	50					55					60					
ttt	aag	gga	aaa	gat	atc	tct	act	att	aac	ccc	att	gaa	tta	aga	cgc	357
Phe	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asp	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ile	Glu	Leu	Arg	Arg	
65					70					75					80	
_			tat													405
Arg	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Val	Ile	Gln	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	Met	Pro	His		Thr	
				85					90					95		
																450
		_	aat													453
Ile	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Val	Leu	Val		Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys		ser	GIU	
			100					105					110			
			aga	act	222	~~ a	200	a a a	ctt	att	222	tta	att	gaa	tta	501
_	-		Arg													002
GIU	Ala	115	ALG	ALU	כעם	7114	120	<b>01</b> u	200		2,70	125				
		110														
ccc	σaa	gaa	tat	ttq	gat	cqc	tác	cct	agt	gag	ttg	tct	ggc	ggt	cag	549
	-	-	Tyr	-												•
	130		•		•	135	-				140					
caa	caa	cgt	atc	ggt	gtc	att	cgc	gct	ctt	gca	gca	gac	caa	gat	att	597
Gln	Gln	Arg	Ile	Gly	Val	Ile	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ile	
145					150					155					160	
		-	gat													645
Ile	Leu	Met	Asp	Glu	Pro	Phe	GЉ	Ala	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ile	Thr	Arg	Glu	
				165					170					175		
			gac													693
Gly	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe	Ser	Gln	Val		Ser	Gly	Arg	Asn		Gly	Lys	
			180					185					190			

cta tca tct tag Leu Ser Ser 195

705

<210> 15

<211> 195

<212> PRT

<213> group B streptococcus

<400> 15

Met Gly Gln Glu Pro Ile Ile Glu Tyr Gln Asn Ile Asn Lys Val Tyr

1 5 10 15

Gly Glu Asn Val Ala Val Glu Asp Ile Asn Leu Lys Ile Tyr Pro Gly
20 25 30

Asp Phe Val Cys Phe Ile Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Thr Leu 35 40 45

Met Arg Met Val Asn His Met Leu Lys Pro Thr Asn Gly Thr Leu Leu 50 55 60

Phe Lys Gly Lys Asp Ile Ser Thr Ile Asn Pro Ile Glu Leu Arg Arg 65 70 75 80

Arg Ile Gly Tyr Val Ile Gln Asn Ile Gly Leu Met Pro His Met Thr 85 90 95

Ile Tyr Glu Asn Ile Val Leu Val Pro Lys Leu Leu Lys Trp Ser Glu 100 105 110

Glu Ala Lys Arg Ala Lys Ala Arg Glu Leu Ile Lys Leu Val Glu Leu 115 120 125

Pro Glu Glu Tyr Leu Asp Arg Tyr Pro Ser Glu Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln 130 135 140

Gln Gln Arg Ile Gly Val Ile Arg Ala Leu Ala Ala Asp Gln Asp Ile 145 150 155 160

Ile Leu Met Asp Glu Pro Phe Gly Ala Leu Asp Pro Ile Thr Arg Glu 165 170 175

Gly Ile Gln Asp Phe Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Gly Arg Asn Gly Gly Lys 180 185 190

Leu Ser Ser

195

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<21	1> 3	67														
<212	2> D	AA														
<21:	3> g:	roup	Вѕ	trep	toco	ccus										
<22																
	1> C															
<222	2> (:	1)	(366	) .												
	0> 1															
			agt													48
Ile	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Val	Phe	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Val	
1				5					10					15		
			cta													96
Thr	Ile	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ile	Trp	Leu	Phe	Ile	
			20					25					30			
gta	cag	ttt	att	gct	tac	tat	gta	tct	gga	att	tat	ttt	tat	aaa	tta	144
Val	Gln		Ile	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Ser	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Leu	
		35					40					45				
gtt	tat	tat	gtg	gca	caa	agt	gaa	att	gtc	tcg	ata	ggc	atg	acg	ttg	192
Val		Tyr	Val	Ala	Gln		Glu	Ile	Val	Ser	Ile	Gly	Met	Thr	Leu	
	50					55					60					
			ata	_			_						-			240
	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Met		Ile	Val.	Leu	Gly		Gly	Gly	Met	Tyr		
65					70		•			75		•			80	
	-		gca							-						288
Ile	Gln	Trp	Ala	Leu	Pro	Phe	Met	Leu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Trp	Phe	Leu	Ile	
			•	85					90					95		
			gtc													336
Lys	Phe	Cys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ile	Val		Glu	Ala	Phe	Ile		Tyr	Gly	
			100					105					110			
			gca						_	С						367
Ile	Leu		Ala	Phe	Ser	Leu		Ile	Asp							
		115					120									

<210> 17

<211> 122

<212> PRT

<213> group B streptococcus

<400> 17

Ile Pro Tyr Ser Asp Val Phe Ala Thr Gly Gly Phe Leu Tyr Tyr Val

1 5 10 15

Thr Ile Ala Leu Ser Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ser Ser Ile Trp Leu Phe Ile
20 25 30

Val Gln Phe Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Val Ser Gly Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Lys Leu
35 40 45

Val Tyr Tyr Val Ala Gln Ser Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gly Met Thr Leu 50 55 60

Ile Phe Tyr Ile Met Asn Ile Val Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Met Tyr Pro .65 70 75 80

Ile Gln Trp Ala Leu Pro Phe Met Leu Ile Ser Leu Trp Phe Leu Ile 85 90 95

Lys Phe Cys Val Asp Asn Ile Val Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Phe Tyr Gly
100 105 110

Ile Leu Ala Ala Phe Ser Leu Phe Ile Asp 115 120

<210> 18

<211> 570

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(570)

<400> 18

atg agg aaa cgt ttt tcc ttg cta aat ttt att gtt gtt act ttt att 48
Met Arg Lys Arg Phe Ser Leu Leu Asn Phe Ile Val Val Thr Phe Ile

1 5 10 15

ttc ttt ttc ttt att ctt ttt ccg ctt tta aac cat aag gga aaa gta 96
Phe Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Phe Pro Leu Leu Asn His Lys Gly Lys Val
20 25 30

-	-												ttt Phe		144
			-		-		_			-	_		ggt Gly		192
-						-							ttc Phe	-	240
-													gaa Glu 95		288
	-						-	-	_				aaa Lys	-	336
-	•												gat Asp		384
		•											tca Ser		432
		_			_								aaa Lys	tta Leu 160	480
	-	-											atg Met 175		528
-			gat Asp 180	-								tga 190			570

<210> 19 <211> 189 <212> PRT <213> group B streptococcus

<400> 19

Met Arg Lys Arg Phe Ser Leu Leu Asn Phe Ile Val Val Thr Phe Ile
1 5 10 15

Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Phe Pro Leu Leu Asn His Lys Gly Lys Val 20 25 30

Asp Ala Asn Ser Arg Gln Ser Val Thr Tyr Thr Lys Glu Glu Phe Ile 35 40 45

Gln Lys Ile Val Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Gly Lys Ser Tyr Gly Ile
50 55. 60

Arg Pro Ser Phe Ile Ile Ala Gln Ala Ala Leu Asp Ser Asp Phe Gly 65 70 . 75 80

Glu Lys Tyr Ser Tyr Ser Ile Ile Ile Cys Trp Leu Leu Ala Glu Pro 85 90 95

Gly Thr Pro Ser Ile Thr Leu Asn Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Lys Lys Gln 100 105 110

Glu Lys Gln Phe Thr His Tyr Lys Ser Trp Lys Tyr Ser Met Asp Asp 115 120 125

Tyr Leu Ala His Ile Lys Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly Lys Lys Asp Ser Tyr 130 135 140

Thr Ile Met Val Ser Val Lys Asn Pro Lys Thr Leu Val Gln Lys Leu 145 150 155 160

Gln Asp Ser Gly Phe Asp Asn Asp Lys Lys Tyr Ala Lys Lys Met Thr 165 170 175

Glu Ile Ile Asp Leu Tyr Asp Leu Thr Arg Tyr Asp Lys 180 185

<210> 20

<211> 978

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1).. (978)

<400> 20

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	att Ile					-	_	-			-		-	•		96
	ctt Leu	_	-		-	-				-		_			-	144
	gaa Glu 50					-										192
- 3	atg Met		-	-			-	-		-		-	•	_		240
	tca Ser	_														288
-	att Ile								-	-		_		_		336
-	aaa Lys		_													384
	aaa Lys 130	-														432
	cta Leu	_														480
-	gtt Val															528
	tta Leu															576

			tat Tyr											 624
			tat Tyr											672
			cta Leu				-		_	-			_	720
		-	tta Leu											768
_			tac Tyr 260		-	_		_		-		-		816
	•		tta Leu				•	_			,,,			 864
			gaa Glu					_	 -	-		•		912
	-	•	cta Leu	-	-	_	-		-	-	•		_	960
			gct Ala		taa									978
	0> 2: 1> 3:													
	2> PI		_											
<21	3> g:	roup	B st	rept	cococ	cus								

<400> 21

Met Leu Val Ile Ile Leu Ile Ile Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Thr Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Ser Tyr Pro Lys Met Thr Glu Leu Thr Lys Ser Val Glu Lys
20 25 30

Gln Leu Glu Asp Asn Ala Asp Asn Leu Ser Asp Gln Leu Thr Tyr Gln Ile Glu Val Ala Gln Lys Asp Gln Ile Tyr Val Thr Asn Gln Leu Asn Arg Met Gln Glu Ile Ile Ser Arg Leu Pro Ile Cys Val Gln Asn Lys Ser Ala Leu Thr Glu Ser Arg Asp Arg Ser Asp Lys Arg Leu Glu Leu Ile Asn Ser Asn Leu Ser Gln Ser Val Gln Lys Met Gln Asp Ser Met Lys Asn Ala Trp Ile Lys Cys Ala Lys Leu Leu Arg Lys Ser Trp Lys Lys Arg Tyr Lys Arg Val Ala Asn Phe Phe Glu Thr Val Ser Arg Gln Leu Glu Ser Val Asn Gln Gly Leu Gly Arg Trp Lys Leu Cys Gln Asp Val Gly Thr Thr Glu Gln Ser Leu Ser Asn Thr Lys Thr Arg Gly Ile Leu Gly Glu Leu Gln Leu Gly Gln Ile Ile Glu Asp Ile Met Thr Val Ser Gln Tyr Glu Arg Glu Phe Pro Thr Val Ser Gly Ser Ser Glu Arg Val Glu Tyr Ala Ile Lys Tyr Leu Glu Met Val Arg Glu Ile Ile Ser Ile Cys Leu Leu Thr Leu Ser Phe Ser Arg Arg Leu Leu Pro Ile Gly Arg Cys Leu Trp Asn Trp Val Thr Arg Phe Lys Trp Asn Ser Ile Arg Asn Leu Tyr Trp Ala Ser Ile Arg Lys Phe Ala Lys Asp Ile Asn 

Asn Lys Tyr Leu Asn Pro Pro Glu Thr Thr Asn Phe Gly Ile Met Phe

Leu Pro Thr Glu Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Val Val Arg Asn Ala Thr Phe 290 295 300

Phe Asp Ser Leu Arg Arg Asp Glu Asn Ile Val Val Ala Gly Pro Ser 305 310 315 320

Thr Leu Ser Ala Tyr 325

<210> 22

<211> 579

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(579)

<400> 22

atg cga aaa gaa gtg aca cca gag atg ctt aac tat aat aag tat cct 48
Met Arg Lys Glu Val Thr Pro Glu Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Lys Tyr Pro

1 5 10 15

ggc cca cag ttt att cac ttt gaa aat atc gtt aaa agt gat gat att 96
Gly Pro Gln Phe Ile His Phe Glu Asn Ile Val Lys Ser Asp Asp Ile
20 25 30

gaa ttt caa ctt gtt att aat gaa aaa tca gct ttt gat gtg act gtc 144 Glu Phe Gln Leu Val Ile Asn Glu Lys Ser Ala Phe Asp Val Thr Val

ttt gga caa cgt ttt tct gag att tta tta aaa tat gat ttt atc gtt 192
Phe Gly Gln Arg Phe Ser Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Tyr Asp Phe Ile Val
50 55 60

ggc gat tgg ggt aac gag cag ttg agg cta aga ggc ttt tac aaa gat 240 Gly Asp Trp Gly Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly Phe Tyr Lys Asp 65 70 75 80

gct agt acg att aga aaa aat agc cgg att tca cgt tta gaa gat tat 288
Ala Ser Thr Ile Arg Lys Asn Ser Arg Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Asp Tyr
85 90 95

att aaa gag tat tgt aac ttt ggt tgt gct tat ttt gtg ttg gag aat 336
Ile Lys Glu Tyr Cys Asn Phe Gly Cys Ala Tyr Phe Val Leu Glu Asn

100 105 110

cca aat cct aga gat att aaa ttt gat gat gaa aga cct cat aag cgt 384
Pro Asn Pro Arg Asp Ile Lys Phe Asp Asp Glu Arg Pro His Lys Arg
115 120 125

cgt aag tca aga tcc aaa tca caa tca tca aag tca caa act aga aat 432 Arg Lys Ser Arg Ser Lys Ser Gln Ser Ser Lys Ser Gln Thr Arg Asn 130 135 140

aat cgt tcc cag tca aat gcc aat gct cat ttt aca agt aaa aag cgt 480 Asn Arg Ser Gln Ser Asn Ala Asn Ala His Phe Thr Ser Lys Lys Arg 145 150 155 160

aaa gac aca aaa cgc cgt caa gaa cgt cat att aaa gaa gag caa gat 528 Lys Asp Thr Lys Arg Arg Gln Glu Arg His Ile Lys Glu Glu Gln Asp 165 170 175

aag gaa atg acc tct gca aag cag cat ttg tta ttc gta aga aaa aat 576 Lys Glu Met Thr Ser Ala Lys Gln His Leu Leu Phe Val Arg Lys Asn 180 185 190

579

<210> 23

<211> 192

<212> PRT

<213> group B streptococcus

<400> 23

Met Arg Lys Glu Val Thr Pro Glu Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Lys Tyr Pro 1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Gln Phe Ile His Phe Glu Asn Ile Val Lys Ser Asp Asp Ile 20 25 30

Glu Phe Gln Leu Val Ile Asn Glu Lys Ser Ala Phe Asp Val Thr Val
35 40 45

Phe Gly Gln Arg Phe Ser Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Tyr Asp Phe Ile Val 50 55 60

Gly Asp Trp Gly Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Leu Arg Gly Phe Tyr Lys Asp
65 70 75 80

Ala Ser Thr Ile Arg Lys Asn Ser Arg Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Asp Tyr

90 95

Ile Lys Glu Tyr Cys Asn Phe Gly Cys Ala Tyr Phe Val Leu Glu Asn 100 105 . 110

Pro Asn Pro Arg Asp Ile Lys Phe Asp Asp Glu Arg Pro His Lys Arg 115 120 125

Arg Lys Ser Arg Ser Lys Ser Gln Ser Ser Lys Ser Gln Thr Arg Asn 130 135 140

Asn Arg Ser Gln Ser Asn Ala Asn Ala His Phe Thr Ser Lys Lys Arg 145 150 155 160

Lys Asp Thr Lys Arg Arg Gln Glu Arg His Ile Lys Glu Glu Gln Asp 165 170 175

Lys Glu Met Thr Ser Ala Lys Gln His Leu Leu Phe Val Arg Lys Asn 180 185 190

<210> 24

<211> 609

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(609)

<400> 24

atg aca ata aaa aaa gtg tta agt gta aca gga att att tta gtg aca 48
Met Thr Ile Lys Lys Val Leu Ser Val Thr Gly Ile Ile Leu Val Thr
1 5 10 15

gta gcg tct cta gct gct tgt agc tca aaa tct cat act act aag acg 96
Val Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Cys Ser Ser Lys Ser His Thr Thr Lys Thr
20 25 30

ggc aaa aaa gaa gtt aat ttt gca act gtt gga aca acg gca cct ttt 144 Gly Lys Lys Glu Val Asn Phe Ala Thr Val Gly Thr Thr Ala Pro Phe 35 40 45

tct tat gtg aag gat ggg aaa ctg act ggc ttt gat att gaa gta gcc 192 Ser Tyr Val Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Phe Asp Ile Glu Val Ala 50 55 60

	-		ttt Phe								-					240
	-		tca Ser	_	-					-			_			288
_			aat Asn	aat				Ser	tca		-		Gln	aaa	-	336
			tac Tyr								_		-	-		384
_			aat Asn						_		-					432
-	•	•	caa Gln		-			•	•			-				480
			cag Gln				•							-		528
att	aca	cag	att	165	acg	aat	ttg	agt	170 gat	gga	aaa	gct	gat	175 ttt	aaa	576
ctt	ttg	acg	Ile 180 gac	caa	ctg	tta	acg	185 cta	tta	-	гàг	Ala	190	rne	гÀг	609
Leu	Leu	Thr 195	Asp	Gln	Leu	Leu	Thr 200	Leu	Leu							
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Gly Lys Lys Glu Val Asn Phe Ala Thr Val Gly Thr Thr Ala Pro Phe 35 40 45

Ser Tyr Val Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu Thr Gly Phe Asp Ile Glu Val Ala 50 55 60

Lys Ala Val Phe Lys Gly Ser Asp Asn Tyr Lys Val Thr Phe Lys Lys 65 70 75 80

Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Val Phe Thr Gly Ile Asp Ser Gly Lys Phe Gln 85 90 95

Met Gly Gly Asn Asn Ile Ser Tyr Ser Ser Glu Arg Ser Gln Lys Tyr 100 105 110

Leu Phe Ser Tyr Pro Ile Gly Ser Thr Pro Ser Val Leu Ala Val Pro . 115 120 125

Lys Asn Ser Asn Ile Lys Ala Tyr Asn Asp Ile Ser Gly His Lys Thr 130 135 140

Gln Val Val Gln Gly Thr Thr Thr Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Phe Asn 145 150 155 160

Lys Glu His Gln Lys Asn Pro Val Thr Leu Lys Tyr Thr Asn Glu Asn 165 170 175

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<211> 357

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(357)

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					gca Ala									_		96
					act Thr								-	_		144
					gct Ala										-	192
					aag Lys 70						_					240
					ggc Gly										_	288
					gtt Val											336
-	atg Met			•	att Ile	taa										357
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	0> 27 Lys		Ile	Thr 5	Lys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val 10	Ala	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu 15	Leu	
Cys	Thr	Ala	Cys 20	Ala	Ala	Ser	Asn	Thr 25	Ser	Thr	Ser	Lys	Thr 30	Gln	Ser	
His	His	Pro 35	Lys	Gln	Thr	Lys	Leu 40	Thr	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys 45	Glu	Glu	Pro	
Lys	Asn 50	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ala	Asp 55	Gln	Glu	Met	His	Pro 60	Gln	Gly	Ala	Val	

55

Asp Leu Thr Lys Tyr Lys Ala Lys Pro Val Lys Asp Tyr Gly Lys Lys 65 70 Ile Asp Val Gly Asp Gly Lys Lys Met Asn Ile Tyr Glu Thr Gly Gln 85 90 95 Gly Lys Ile Pro Ile Val Phe Ile Pro Gly Gln Ala Glu Ile Arg His 100 105 Ala Met Leu Ile Arq Ile 115 <210> 28 <211> 1191 <212> DNA <213> group B streptococcus <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(1191) <400> 28 gtg aat gaa tcg acc atc aga aaa gaa ttt aaa ata gtt gtt ttt aaa Val Asn Glu Ser Thr Ile Arg Lys Glu Phe Lys Ile Val Val Phe Lys 1 5 10 15 tgg atc tta aat aat caa gca gtt att gct ctc atg att acc ttt ttg Trp Ile Leu Asn Asn Gln Ala Val Ile Ala Leu Met Ile Thr Phe Leu 20 gta ttt tta acg att ttt att ttt acc aaa atc tct ttt atg ttt aaa Val Phe Leu Thr Ile Phe Ile Phe Thr Lys Ile Ser Phe Met Phe Lys 35 40 cct gtg ttt gat ttt ctt gct gtg ctg ata ttg ccg ctt gta att tct 192 Pro Val Phe Asp Phe Leu Ala Val Leu Ile Leu Pro Leu Val Ile Ser 50 55 60 ggc ttg ctt tat tac cta tta aaa cct atg gtt aca ttt tta gag aag Gly Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Leu Lys Pro Met Val Thr Phe Leu Glu Lys cgg gga att aag cgt gta aca gcg ata tta tca gtt ttt act att ata Arg Gly Ile Lys Arg Val Thr Ala Ile Leu Ser Val Phe Thr Ile Ile

90

95

atc	ctt	ctg	tta	att	tgg	gca	atg	tct	agt	ttt	att	ccc	atg	atg	agt	336
Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Trp	Ala	Met	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ile	Pro	Met	Met	Ser	
			100					105					110			
aat	caa	tta	cgc	cat	ttt	atg	gaa	gat	ctc	cct	tca	tat	qtq	aat	aaa	384
			Arg			-	-	-								
		115					120	•				125			-3-	
ata	caa	atσ	gaa	aca	agt.	tca	ttt	ata	gat.	cac	aac	cct	taa	tta	222	432
		_	Glu			•			-				,,			
	130					135			····		140		P	204	2,5	
	100					100					140					
tet	tat	222	ggg	<b>722</b>	2+2	taa	240	ata	tta	tat	22t	ato	ant	200	<b>G</b> 2.2	490
				-		_	-	_					•	•		480
	Tyr	туз	Gly	GIU		ser	Ser	met	Leu		ASII	116	ser	ser		
145					150					155					160	
															•	
	_		tat	_	•				-		-		•		-	528
Ala	vaı	ser	Tyr		GIu	гÀг	Phe	ser	•	Asn	Val	Leu	Asp	•	Ala	
				165					170					175		
			gct													576
Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr	Val	Ala	Thr	Ile	Met	
			180					185					190			
gct	ccc	ttt	att	ttg	ttt	tat	ctt	tta	aga	gat	agt	cgc	aac	atg	aag	624
Ala	Pro	Phe	Ile	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Ser	Arg	Asn	Met	Lys	
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aat	ggt	ttc	tta	atg	gtt	tta	cca	acc	aaa	cta	cgc	caa	cca	gct	gat	672
Asn	Gly	Phe	Leu	Met	Val	Leu	Pro	Thr	Lys	Leu	Arg	Gln	Pro	Ala	Asp	
	210					215					220					
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cgt	att	ttg	cga	gaa	atg	aat	agt	caa	atg	tca	gga	tat	gtg	caa	gga	720
Arg	Ile	Leu	Arg	Glu	Met	Asn	Ser	Gln	Met	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Gly	
225					230					235					240	
caa	atc	att	gtt	gct	att	act	gtt	ggt	gtt	att	ttt	tca	ata	atg	tat	768
Gln	Ile	Ile	Val	Ala	Ile	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Met	Tyr	
				245					250					255		
agt	att	ata	ggc	ctt	aga	tat	ggc	gtg	aca	tta	ggg	att	att	gcc	ggt	816
Ser	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ala	Gly	
			260		-		-	265					270			
				-												
gtg	tta	aat	atg	gtt	ccc	tat	ttg	gga	agt	ttt	gtc	gcc	caa	att	сса	864
			Met	-			-		_		-	-				
		275				-	280	-				285				

gtg ttt atc tta gcg ctt gtc gca gga cct gtt atg gtt gtt aaa gtt Val Phe Ile Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Gly Pro Val Met Val Val Lys Val 290 295 gcg att gtt ttt gtt att gag caa act cta gag gga cgc ttt gtc tca Ala Ile Val Phe Val Ile Glu Gln Thr Leu Glu Gly Arg Phe Val Ser 305 310 315 cct ttg gtt tta ggt aat aaa ctt agc att cat cca att aca att atg 1008 Pro Leu Val Leu Gly Asn Lys Leu Ser Ile His Pro Ile Thr Ile Met 325 330 335 ttt att tta tta acc tct gga gcg atg ttt ggt gtt tgg gga gta ttc 1056 Phe Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Ala Met Phe Gly Val Trp Gly Val Phe 345 ctc agt att ccg att tat gca tct atc aaa gtt gtt gtt aaa gaa ttg Leu Ser Ile Pro Ile Tyr Ala Ser Ile Lys Val Val Lys Glu Leu 355 360 365 ttt gat tgg tac aaa gct gtc agt ggg cta tat aca ata gat gtt gtt 1152 Phe Asp Trp Tyr Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Ile Asp Val Val 370 375 act gaa gaa agt gaa gaa gtt aaa aat gtt gaa tag 1191 Thr Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Glu Val Lys Asn Val Glu 385 390 395 <210> 29 <211> 396 <212> PRT <213> group B streptococcus <400> 29 Val Asn Glu Ser Thr Ile Arg Lys Glu Phe Lys Ile Val Val Phe Lys 10 Trp Ile Leu Asn Asn Gln Ala Val Ile Ala Leu Met Ile Thr Phe Leu 20 25 Val Phe Leu Thr Ile Phe Ile Phe Thr Lys Ile Ser Phe Met Phe Lys 35 40 Pro Val Phe Asp Phe Leu Ala Val Leu Ile Leu Pro Leu Val Ile Ser

60

Gly Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Leu Lys Pro Met Val Thr Phe Leu Glu Lys
65 70 75 80

- Arg Gly Ile Lys Arg Val Thr Ala Ile Leu Ser Val Phe Thr Ile Ile 85 90 95
- Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile Trp Ala Met Ser Ser Phe Ile Pro Met Met Ser 100 105 110
- Asn Gln Leu Arg His Phe Met Glu Asp Leu Pro Ser Tyr Val Asn Lys
  115 120 125
- Val Gln Met Glu Thr Ser Ser Phe Ile Asp His Asn Pro Trp Leu Lys 130 135 140
- Ser Tyr Lys Gly Glu Ile Ser Ser Met Leu Ser Asn Ile Ser Ser Gln 145 150 155 160
- Ala Val Ser Tyr Ala Glu Lys Phe Ser Lys Asn Val Leu Asp Trp Ala 165 170 175
- Gly Asn Leu Ala Ser Thr Val Ala Arg Val Thr Val Ala Thr Ile Met 180 185 190
- Ala Pro Phe Ile Leu Phe Tyr Leu Leu Arg Asp Ser Arg Asn Met Lys 195 200 205
- Asn Gly Phe Leu Met Val Leu Pro Thr Lys Leu Arg Gln Pro Ala Asp 210 215 220
- Arg Ile Leu Arg Glu Met Asn Ser Gln Met Ser Gly Tyr Val Gln Gly 225 230 235 240
- Gln Ile Ile Val Ala Ile Thr Val Gly Val Ile Phe Ser Ile Met Tyr 245 250 255
- Ser Ile Ile Gly Leu Arg Tyr Gly Val Thr Leu Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly 260 265 270
- Val Leu Asn Met Val Pro Tyr Leu Gly Ser Phe Val Ala Gln Ile Pro 275 280 285
- Val Phe Ile Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Gly Pro Val Met Val Val Lys Val 290 295 300
- Ala Ile Val Phe Val Ile Glu Gln Thr Leu Glu Gly Arg Phe Val Ser 305 310 315 320

Pro Leu Val Leu Gly Asn Lys Leu Ser Ile His Pro Ile Thr Ile Met
325 330 335

Phe Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Ala Met Phe Gly Val Trp Gly Val Phe 340 345 350

Leu Ser Ile Pro Ile Tyr Ala Ser Ile Lys Val Val Lys Glu Leu 355 360 365

Phe Asp Trp Tyr Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Ile Asp Val Val 370 380

Thr Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Glu Val Lys Asn Val Glu 385 390 395

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<211> 1230

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1230)

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cta cca att tac atc ggc tta ttc ttt aag aag cgt ttt gcc tta tat 96
Leu Pro Ile Tyr Ile Gly Leu Phe Phe Lys Lys Arg Phe Ala Leu Tyr
20 25 30

gag att att ttt agt cta agt ttt att gta atg atg ttg act ggt agt 144
Glu Ile Ile Phe Ser Leu Ser Phe Ile Val Met Met Leu Thr Gly Ser
35 40 45

act ttt aat caa ttg aag tca cta ttg gca tac gtt gtc gga cag tct 192
Thr Phe Asn Gln Leu Lys Ser Leu Leu Ala Tyr Val Val Gly Gln Ser
50 55 60

ctg cta gtt ttt atc tat aaa gct tac cgg aaa cga ttt aat cat act 240
Leu Leu Val Phe Ile Tyr Lys Ala Tyr Arg Lys Arg Phe Asn His Thr
65 70 75 80

ttg gtc ttt tat gta acg gtt tgt tta tct att ttt ccg cta ttt ttg 288

Leu Val Phe Tyr Val Thr Val Cys Leu Ser Ile Phe Pro Leu Phe Leu 85 90 gta aaa tta att cca gct ata tct gag gat ggg cat cag tca ctt ttt 336 Val Lys Leu Ile Pro Ala Ile Ser Glu Asp Gly His Gln Ser Leu Phe 100 110 ggg ttt cta gga att tct tac ctt act ttt aga gct gtt gct atg att 384 Gly Phe Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Leu Thr Phe Arg Ala Val Ala Met Ile 115 120 125 att gaa atg aga gac ggt gtc ttg aaa gaa ttt act tta tgg gaa ttc 432 Ile Glu Met Arg Asp Gly Val Leu Lys Glu Phe Thr Leu Trp Glu Phe 130 tta aga ttt tta ctc ttc ttt cca act ttc tca agt gga cca att gat 480 Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu Phe Phe Pro Thr Phe Ser Ser Gly Pro Ile Asp 145 150 155 160 cgt ttt aaa cga ttc aat gag gat tac att aat atc cca gat cga aac Arg Phe Lys Arg Phe Asn Glu Asp Tyr Ile Asn Ile Pro Asp Arg Asn 170 gaa ctc cta gat atg tta ggt caa gcg att cat tat ttg atg tta ggt 576 · Glu Leu Leu Asp Met Leu Gly Gln Ala Ile His Tyr Leu Met Leu Gly 180 185 190 ttt ctc tat aag ttt att tta gcc tat att ttt gga agt ctg att atg 624 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Phe Ile Leu Ala Tyr Ile Phe Gly Ser Leu Ile Met 195 200 cct cct cta aaa gaa tta gcg cta gaa cag ggt ggt gtg ttt aat tgg 672 Pro Pro Leu Lys Glu Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Val Phe Asn Trp 210 215 cca aca ctt ggg gtt atg tat gcc ttt ggt ttt gat ttg ttc ttt gat Pro Thr Leu Gly Val Met Tyr Ala Phe Gly Phe Asp Leu Phe Phe Asp 225 230 240 ttt gca ggt tac aca atg ttt gcg ttg gct att tct aac cta atg ggg Phe Ala Gly Tyr Thr Met Phe Ala Leu Ala Ile Ser Asn Leu Met Gly 245 250 255 att aag tot oog att aac ttt gac aaa cot tto aaa toa ogo gac ota Ile Lys Ser Pro Ile Asn Phe Asp Lys Pro Phe Lys Ser Arg Asp Leu 260 265 270 aaa gaa ttt tgg aat aga tgg cat atg agc ctt tct ttc tgg ttt aga

Lys Glu Phe Trp Asn Arg Trp His Met Ser Leu Ser Phe Trp Phe Arg 280 275 gac ttt gtt ttc atg agg ctt gtt aag ctt tta gtt aaa aat aaa gtt 912 Asp Phe Val Phe Met Arg Leu Val Lys Leu Val Lys Asn Lys Val 290 295 ttt aaa aac cgt aat gtt act tca agt gta gct tat att atc aat atg 960 Phe Lys Asn Arg Asn Val Thr Ser Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Ile Asn Met 310 305 315 ctt ctt atg gga ttc tgg cat ggg tta act tgg tac tat ata gcc tat 1008 Leu Leu Met Gly Phe Trp His Gly Leu Thr Trp Tyr Tyr Ile Ala Tyr 325 ggt etc ttt cat ggg att gge eta gtt att aat gae get tgg gta egt Gly Leu Phe His Gly Ile Gly Leu Val Ile Asn Asp Ala Trp Val Arg 340 345 350 aag aag aaa aat ayt aat aaa gaa aga aga ttg gct aaa aaa cca ctt 1104 Lys Lys Lys Asn Xaa Asn Lys Glu Arg Arg Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Leu 3,55 360 tta cca gaa aac aaa tgg act tat gct ttg ggt gtc ttc atc acc ttt 1152 Leu Pro Glu Asn Lys Trp Thr Tyr Ala Leu Gly Val Phe Ile Thr Phe 370 375 380 aat gta gtt atg ttt tct ttc ttg att ttt tca gga ttt tta gat ctt 1200 Asn Val Val Met Phe Ser Phe Leu Ile Phe Ser Gly Phe Leu Asp Leu 385 390 395 400 ttg tgg ttc cca caa ccg cat aac aaa taa 1230 Leu Trp Phe Pro Gln Pro His Asn Lys 405 410 <210> 31 <211> 409 <212> PRT <213> group B streptococcus

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Leu Pro Ile Tyr Ile Gly Leu Phe Phe Lys Lys Arg Phe Ala Leu Tyr
20 · 25 30

Glu Ile Ile Phe Ser Leu Ser Phe Ile Val Met Met Leu Thr Gly Ser 35 40 45

- Thr Phe Asn Gln Leu Lys Ser Leu Leu Ala Tyr Val Val Gly Gln Ser 50 55 60
- Leu Leu Val Phe Ile Tyr Lys Ala Tyr Arg Lys Arg Phe Asn His Thr
  65 70 75 80
- Leu Val Phe Tyr Val Thr Val Cys Leu Ser Ile Phe Pro Leu Phe Leu 85 90 95
- Val Lys Leu Ile Pro Ala Ile Ser Glu Asp Gly His Gln Ser Leu Phe 100 105 110
- Gly Phe Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Leu Thr Phe Arg Ala Val Ala Met Ile 115 120 125
- Ile Glu Met Arg Asp Gly Val Leu Lys Glu Phe Thr Leu Trp Glu Phe 130 135 140
- Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu Phe Phe Pro Thr Phe Ser Ser Gly Pro Ile Asp 145 150 155 160
- Arg Phe Lys Arg Phe Asn Glu Asp Tyr Ile Asn Ile Pro Asp Arg Asn 165 170 175
- Glu Leu Leu Asp Met Leu Gly Gln Ala Ile His Tyr Leu Met Leu Gly 180 185 190
- Phe Leu Tyr Lys Phe Ile Leu Ala Tyr Ile Phe Gly Ser Leu Ile Met 195 200 205
- Pro Pro Leu Lys Glu Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Val Phe Asn Trp 210 215 220
- Pro Thr Leu Gly Val Met Tyr Ala Phe Gly Phe Asp Leu Phe Phe Asp 225 230 235 240
- Phe Ala Gly Tyr Thr Met Phe Ala Leu Ala Ile Ser Asn Leu Met Gly 245 250 255
- Ile Lys Ser Pro Ile Asn Phe Asp Lys Pro Phe Lys Ser Arg Asp Leu 260 265 270
- Lys Glu Phe Trp Asn Arg Trp His Met Ser Leu Ser Phe Trp Phe Arg 275 280 285

Asp Phe Val Phe Met Arg Leu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Lys Asn Lys Val 290 295 300

Phe Lys Asn Arg Asn Val Thr Ser Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Ile Asn Met 305 310 315 320

Leu Leu Met Gly Phe Trp His Gly Leu Thr Trp Tyr Tyr Ile Ala Tyr 325 330 335

Gly Leu Phe His Gly Ile Gly Leu Val Ile Asn Asp Ala Trp Val Arg 340 345 350

Lys Lys Asn Xaa Asn Lys Glu Arg Arg Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Leu 355 360 365

Leu Pro Glu Asn Lys Trp Thr Tyr Ala Leu Gly Val Phe Ile Thr Phe 370 375 380

Asn Val Val Met Phe Ser Phe Leu Ile Phe Ser Gly Phe Leu Asp Leu 385 390 395 400

Leu Trp Phe Pro Gln Pro His Asn Lys
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<221> CDS

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gat c 100
Asp

<210> 33

<211> 33

<212> PRT

<213> group B streptococcus

<400> 33

Met Asn Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Ser Thr Ile Ala Leu Thr Leu Met Leu

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Cys Val Gly Cys Ser Ala Asn Lys Asp Asn Gln Lys Thr Lys Thr Glu 20 25 30

Asp

<210> 34

<211> 654

<212> DNA

<213> group B streptococcus

<220>

<221> CDS

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<400> 34

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1 5 10 15

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ggt tat gta cct gga aaa tac agc tta gga aca act cta atg gaa tcg 144 Gly Tyr Val Pro Gly Lys Tyr Ser Leu Gly Thr Thr Leu Met Glu Ser 35 40 45

ttc ggt cag tat gat gcc tat aca cca atg caa ctt ggt cag tat atc 192
Phe Gly Gln Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Pro Met Gln Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ile
50 55 60

tca act att gcg aat aat ggg aat cgt tta gca cct cac gtg gtt tca 240 Ser Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn Gly Asn Arg Leu Ala Pro His Val Val Ser 65 70 75 80

gat atc tat gaa ggg aat gat tct aat aag ttc gct caa ttg gtt cgt 288

Asp	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Gly 85	Asn	Asp	Ser	Asn	Lys 90		Ala	Gln	Leu	Val 95	Arg	
tca	atc	act	cct	aaa	aca	cta	aat	aaġ	ata	gct	atc	tca	gat	caa	gag	336
			Pro										•			
			100	_				105					110			
tta	gcc	att	att	caa	gaa	ggt	ttt	tat	aac	gtt	gtc	aat	agt	gga	agt	384
Leu	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gln	Glu	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Val	Val	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	
		115					120					125				
ggc	tat	gca	act	ggt	acg	tca	atg	agg	ggg	aat	gtg	aca	acc	att	agy	432
Gly	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ser	Met	Arg	Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile	Xaa	
	130					135					140					
ggt	aaa	act	ggt	acc	gct	gaa	aca	ttt	gct	aaa	aat	ata	aat	gga	caa	480
Gly	Lys	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ala	Lys	Asn	Ile	Asn	Gly	Gln	
145					150					155	•				160	
aca	gtt	tct	acc	tac	aac	tta	aac	gct	att	gcc	tac	gat	act	aat	cgt	528
Thr	Val	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Asn	Arg	
				165					170					175	_	
aaa	ata	gca	gta	gcg	gta	atg	tat	ccg	cat	gtt	aca	act	gat	aca	aca	576
Lys	Ile	Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Met	Tyr	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	
			180					185					190			
aaa	tcc	cat	caa	tta	gtt	gca	cga	gat	atg	att	gat	caa	tat	att	tca	624
Lys	Ser	His	Gln	Leu	Val	Ala	Arg	Asp	Met	Ile	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Ile	Ser	
		195					200					205			•	
cag	tca	cag	gac	aat	aag	aga	gga	cat	tga							654
Gln	Ser	Gln	Asp	Asn	Lys	Arg	Gly	His								
	210					215										
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<213	> gr	oup	B st	rept	ococ	cus										
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1	-	_		5					10			-		15	•	
Glu	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	Ser	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Glu	

Gly Tyr Val Pro Gly Lys Tyr Ser Leu Gly Thr Thr Leu Met Glu Ser 35 40 45

- Phe Gly Gln Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Thr Pro Met Gln Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ile
  50 55 60
- Ser Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn Gly Asn Arg Leu Ala Pro His Val Val Ser 65 70 75 80
- Asp Ile Tyr Glu Gly Asn Asp Ser Asn Lys Phe Ala Gln Leu Val Arg 85 90 95
- Ser Ile Thr Pro Lys Thr Leu Asn Lys Ile Ala Ile Ser Asp Gln Glu 100 105 110
- Leu Ala Ile Ile Gln Glu Gly Phe Tyr Asn Val Val Asn Ser Gly Ser 115 120 125
- Gly Tyr Ala Thr Gly Thr Ser Met Arg Gly Asn Val Thr Thr Ile Xaa 130 135 140
- Gly Lys Thr Gly Thr Ala Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Asn Ile Asn Gly Gln 145 150 155 160
- Thr Val Ser Thr Tyr Asn Leu Asn Ala Ile Ala Tyr Asp Thr Asn Arg 165 170 175
- Lys Ile Ala Val Ala Val Met Tyr Pro His Val Thr Thr Asp Thr Thr 180 185 190
- Lys Ser His Gln Leu Val Ala Arg Asp Met Ile Asp Gln Tyr Ile Ser 195 200 205
- Gln Ser Gln Asp Asn Lys Arg Gly His 210 215

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(54) Title: GROUP B STREPTOCOCCUS PROTEINS, AND THEIR USE

### (57) Abstract

According to the present invention, a series of genes are identified in Group B Streptococcus, the products of which may be associated with the outer surface of the organism. The genes, or functional fragments thereof, may be useful in the preparation of therapeutics, e.g. vaccines to immunise a patient against microbial infection.

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C. DOCUME	NTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
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X Fur	her documents are listed in the continuation of	l box C.	X Patent family	y members are listed	in annex.
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Ints...ational application No. PCT/GB 99/04377

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:
1. X Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claim 7 is partially directed to a diagnostic method practised on the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).
Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)
This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
see additional sheet
As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
— seathane tains.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
1-12 invention 1, 6, 8, 9, and 10
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
Remark on Protest  The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  X No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

### FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho1-13, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

2. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-21, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

3. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho2-15, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

4. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-18, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

5. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-22, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

6. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-3, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

7. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-17, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

8. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho2-2, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

9. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho1-5, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

### FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

10. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-1, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

11. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-23, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

12. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-50, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

13. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho1-14, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

14. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho2-10, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

15. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-14, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

16. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-24, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

17. Claims: 1-12 partially

Pho3-29, nucleotides encoding the protein, antibodie against the protein and their uses

...ormation on patent family members

Intern: hal Application No
PCT/GB 99/04377

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P	atent document d in search repor	t	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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